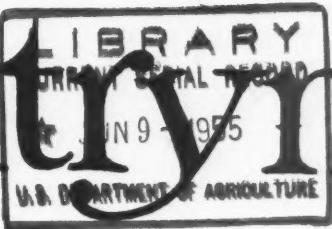


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# The Cornell Countryman



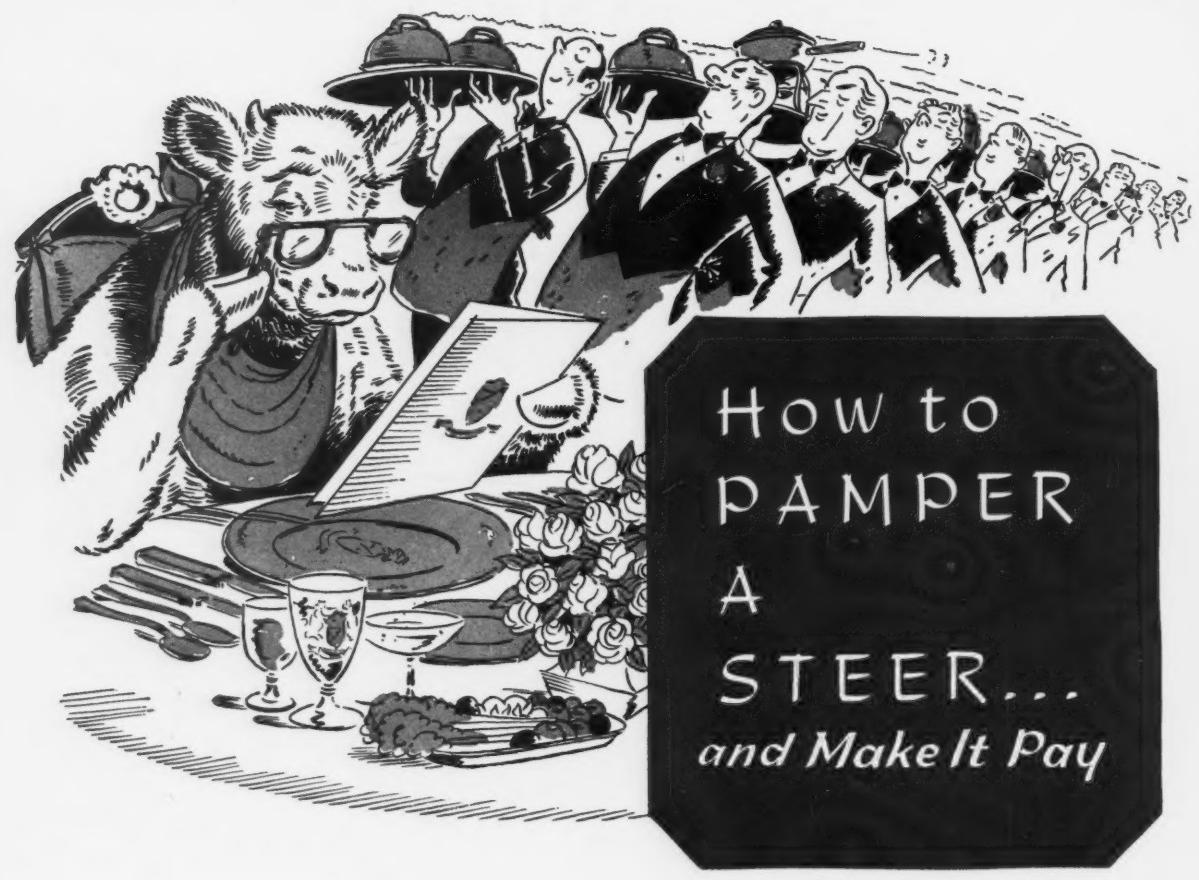
May, 1955

Vol. LII No. 8

25c



## Postfinals Cramming



MAYBE it's true that Buster here doesn't know *table d'hôte* from *a la carte*, but don't let that fool you. He really knows his "vittles," as anyone who has tossed a shank over a pasture fence can tell you.

Fact is, in his own four-footed world Buster ranks as quite the *gourmet*, and he's been known to get downright fussy at times. That's why those who know him best—cattlemen, that is—have come up with some pretty tasty recipes to satisfy his boyish appetite—to help him grow into a stout, healthy young fellow that will make a good impression on "graduation day," when Buster is

shrewdly judged in terms of steak.

And because feeding Buster has become such a science, often special machinery is required—like the new John Deere Grassland Drill, which is making such a hit with livestock growers. You see, the John Deere Grassland Drill makes it possible to establish and improve range and grassland and keep Buster supplied with the wholesome, nutritious food he likes and needs.

Buster, of course, generously pays back such treatment in more pounds of better beef—all because he doesn't have to take the "potluck" fare of poor pasture.

**JOHN DEERE • Moline, Illinois**



Quality Farm Equipment Since 1837

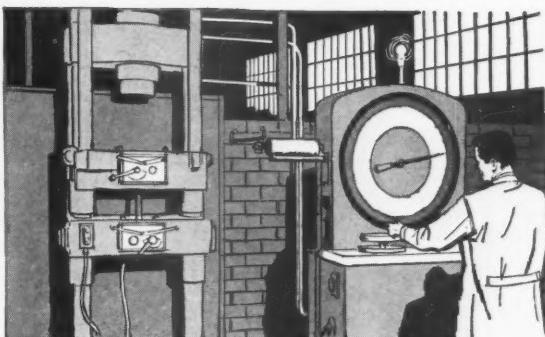
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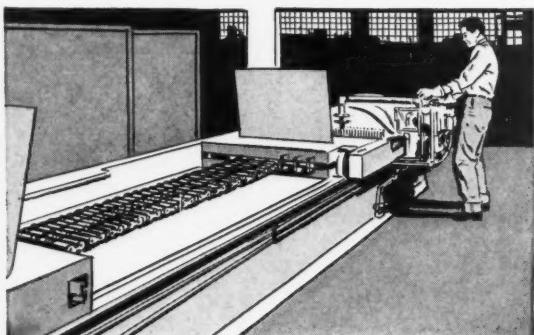
# *How LINK-BELT CHAIN makes good farm machinery better*



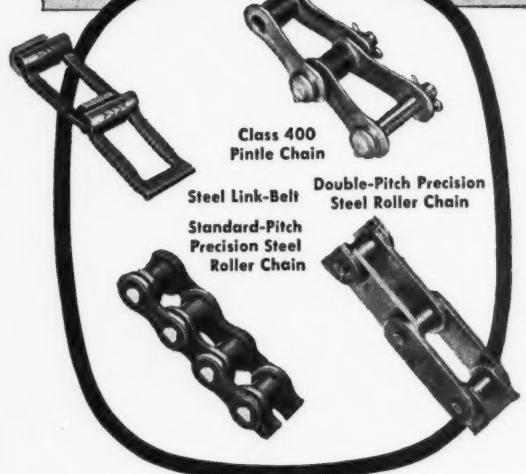
**1. EXPERT ENGINEERING AND FIELD TESTING.** To build both high efficiency and long life into drives and conveyors, Link-Belt maintains an engineering staff of unequalled ability and experience. New developments are thoroughly field-tested.



**2. LABORATORY CONTROL.** Every chain bearing the Link-Belt trade mark meets rigid uniformity specifications. Our modern laboratory continuously explores new manufacturing refinements to increase chain life.



**3. ACCURATE MANUFACTURE.** In the world's largest chain plant—modern, specialized machines provide the economies of large-scale mass production, yet maintain high accuracy. Continuous inspection safeguards tolerances and finish of every length of chain.

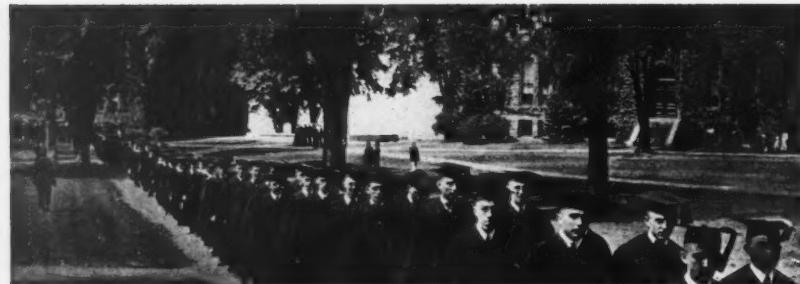


**4. COMPLETENESS ASSURES LOW-COST, PRACTICAL ANSWERS.** With Link-Belt's broad line of chains and sprockets, farm machinery manufacturers are sure to get the one chain that's best for each application. Each is engineered to meet specific operating conditions . . . to provide smooth, positive all-weather service . . . with sustained high efficiency for the long life of the chain.

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## *Where Does a Diploma Lead?*



Most students, and parents, too, do a lot of thinking about where a diploma leads. It's one of life's biggest questions when you're young.

We can't give you all the answers, but we can be pretty enthusiastic about the many opportunities open to agricultural college graduates.

As everyone knows, many agricultural alumni go on to the rewarding life of a farmer. But, what most people don't know is that graduates go into many other fascinating fields besides farming. Young people with all kinds of different interests can find opportunities for satisfying careers serving agriculture.

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*Cornell University*

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Even the best farmers sometimes fail to handle their soil as well as they know how to. The blame for this gap between "knowing" and "doing" is sometimes placed on lack of tools with enough accuracy—or ruggedness—or capacity—to convert what we know into everyday practice.

However, when applying manure or fertilizer, NEW IDEA equipment has none of these shortcomings.

For example: NEW IDEA Fertilizer Spreaders are guaranteed to spread "Any fertilizer in any condition in any amount (between 10 and 5000 lbs. per acre) . . . accurately, uniformly . . . without clogging . . . or money back." Through the main box or grass seeder attachment you can sow grains, grass and legume seed with

down-to-the-ounce accuracy.

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—Cornell Countryman

Paul Dean's interest in cattle showing is evidenced by the help which he gives to students in The Round-Up Club's Fitting and Showing Contest.

down with TB afterwards," recalls Mr. Dean.

Cattle shows were held at fairs during the month of September and each fair lasted about a week. Farmers often selected a herd of about ten cattle, and toured the fairs for a month. Most of the farm work was done before then, and cattle showing was a good way to make extra money. However, compared with today's prizes, awards were very small. First prize was usually ten dollars, and if you earned seventy-five dollars for the month, you were doing exceptionally well.

#### "Move Along"

Moving a herd of cattle from farm to fair, and later from fair to fair was no easy job, especially when there were no well equipped cattle trucks. Mr. Dean's father and his ten year old brother, Dale, usually helped him with this part of showing. They started out in the early evening, and moved all night. The procession would seem an odd one to us today. Amid shouts of "Hey, get in line thar!" or "Move along, move along!" they drove the cows and led the bulls. Behind them, lumbered a team of horses pulling a wagon load of hay along the rutted, muddy "pikes". From time to time, they were joined by neighbors and their herds, also on their way to the fair. Often the original herd grew to a size of 50 or 60 head before it reached town.

#### Sore Feet

Southern Ohio, where Paul Dean lived, was Jersey country, and there were few Holsteins there. Paul recalls that if any Holsteins were shown, "they sure got awfully sore-footed after the first trip, and spent the rest of the time lying down." Fortunately, the longest distance they had to travel was 18 miles, and most of the cattle made it in good condition.

After he and his brother got to the fair, they were strictly on their own. When they loked dofr own. When they looked for the place where most of the showmen

(Turn to page 14)

## Blue Ribbon Ruckus

by Mary R. Wahl '56

"When you lead your cow into the show ring, you've got to fight. Push, shove, knock, kick, and elbow your way up to the judge's stand. No matter how good your animal is, you won't stand a chance of winning unles you can get her in front of the judges."

That was the way Paul Dean, chief herdsman at the Dairy Barns, felt about showmanship in 1919, when he began showing cattle. During his first show, at the age of 12, he discovered that courtesy had no place in the show ring and that prizes often went to the best showman rather than to the best cattle. He recalls one show where the judge was trying to decide which steer was to be Grand Champion. One of the two showmen kept walking his steer in circles around the other. His animal won the championship, even though everyone felt that the other steer

was better. In the Judge's words, "Such showmanship shouldn't go unrewarded."

But the judges also had their own peculiarities. Because there weren't the uniform standards for judging cattle as there are today, judges never looked for the same qualities in a winner. One might think appearance most important, and another production or conformation.

#### Easy Entrance

Requirements for entering a show were very lax. "Matter of fact," Mr. Dean remarks, "all the animals were supposed to be purebreds, but no one ever had to show papers." There weren't any health requirements to be met, either. "This might have cut down on the red tape a fellow had to go through before showing, but it didn't make him feel any better when his herd came

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## **THE CORNELL KITCHEN . . .**

# *Combo For Cooks*

by Jean E. Jellinek '58

Yes, that's a television set you see in the corner of this kitchen over the built-in oven. It's just a sign of the added relaxation time you will have if you are one of the fortunate people who own one of the Cornell Kitchens.

The Kitchen means less backache and work because the counter heights are custom designed for you! All you do is remove a tray if the counter is too high, or insert another one if it is too low. This, however, is but one example of the flexibility of the Kitchen. You can assemble it yourself, and because the parts are independent, you can place them anywhere you wish.

### **Custom Built**

The Kitchen is built around five major centers of activity: sink, mix or food preparation, range, refrigerator, and service. Home economists, social psychologists, engineers, and architects planned this work center kitchen according to the results of a survey undertaken by Dr. Glenn H. Beyer, Director of the Cornell University Housing Research Center. Besides providing individual work centers, the designers also wanted to insure the homemaker of generous counter and storage space where utensils, other equipment, and food are first used.

The cabinets and counters of the kitchen are made of aluminum because of its lightness, resistance to corrosion, and attractive natural finish. The counter tops are made from a fused mineral surface. Adjustable, rubber-covered wire trays in the base cabinets and refrigerator are interchangeable. They provide greater visibility for the housewife who can also reach the contents of the trays easier.

You will notice in the picture that the upper cabinets recede. This permits the built-in fluorescent

tubes to light the whole counter evenly.

The individual centers are planned to facilitate work and, also, to add aesthetic value. For example, water will not drip on the floor because the counter around the sink slopes toward the matching double bowl sink. Behind the sink, a continuous line of storage bins holds paper towels, small utensils, and

when the kitchen is being used.

The oven is not included in the range unit, so the base of the range can be used to store pots and pans. The oven is in the refrigerator center, and both the oven and refrigerator are set in the wall at waist level. The refrigerator is horizontal, and contains a freezer.

Easily accessible and generous storage space, plus built-in sugar



—Courtesy of John F. Brock, Cornell University Photo Science Studios

**The Cornell Kitchen is the result of research and a housewife survey conducted by Dr. Glenn H. Beyer, Director of the Cornell University Housing Research Center.**

potatoes or onions for peeling. Garbage cans swing out on a door below the sink and, to save the homemaker's back and legs, a chair and leg room are provided for long stints of potato peeling.

Children wandering around a kitchen are easily injured, so the range center is designed with burners set back beyond a child's reach. Safety was also the motive in the planning of the doors of the base cabinets. To prevent accidents, they swing into a recessed pocket

and flour bins, are featured in the mix center. The latter are made either of molded plastic or sheet metal with a baked enamel finish.

Although the Kitchen is not now displayed on campus, someday you may have one in your own home. The research on the Cornell Kitchen is finished and there is a possibility that the Kitchen will be produced commercially within a few years. Then, you will find that kitchen work is no longer drudgery, but a pleasure.

**WRESTLING A . . .**

## Klondike Killer

by Roger C. Burggraf '56

I had always thought of Alaska as being a land of ice and snow populated by Eskimos, walrus, seals, and polar bears. When I arrived there last summer I found, much to my surprise, that all of Alaska was far from being just barren frozen wastes. It was a country full of fascinating people, abundant with natural resources and endowed with a scenic beauty which can be found only in the rugged snow-peaked mountains, green mountain meadows, lush green forests and clear blue waters that make up southeast Alaska.



—Courtesy of Frank L. Beals, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior

Enforcement agent Roy Lindsley and pilot Al Kropf erect stream markers on Afognak Island, Alaska.

During my stay in Juneau I took a job working for the Fish and Wildlife Service, carrying out law enforcement duties. The service provided me with a skiff and an outboard motor and cooking utensils and then dumped me out in the wilderness 200 miles from civilization, to patrol a bay that was assigned to me. I also was to do a little research work on wildlife in the area.

There were times when I ran short of food and had to be content with eating seal. A whale came up for air under my boat once when I was lost in a fog and I faced death

a few times when I prevented men from disobeying the law. Perhaps my most exciting experience was a wrestling match with a 1000-pound Alaskan Brown bear.

I'll never forget that day. It was a bright, sunny morning when I began my journey upstream to make my weekly salmon survey. I committed a cardinal sin of the army by leaving my rifle in the skiff, and, after hiking half a mile upstream, I ran into a big Brownie fishing in a pot hole. I had never seen a brown bear before, and crept closer for a good look. After about four minutes

yards behind me and I retreated slowly toward it. For each step that I took backwards, he took one forwards. I looked at this massive brute and, as I cautiously retreated, those long sharp claws, tremendous fore legs, and glistening white fangs of his caught my eye and I thought of the beautiful job that he could do on me.

### "Two To Tango"

I made it to the log but the worst was yet to come. I no sooner climbed on it when he came at me. He raised his nine-foot hulk and, as he came down, took a swat at me with a huge clawed paw. I tried to get out of the way, but in so doing had the stick I was holding wacked out of my hand. I realized now that I would have to get my old Civil War .44 cap and ball revolver out or it would be curtains for me. I had a heavy coat on and as I struggled to unholster my revolver he hit me across the legs sending me flying through the air with the greatest of ease. As I hit the ground the revolver cleared the holster and I rolled over on my stomach to fire just as the bear was over me. There was a tremendous roar and when I regained my feet there he was, sitting on his hind end shaking his head. I cocked the revolver again and waited for him to come at me, drop dead, or run. Eventually he got up and staggered off into the timber as if slightly inebriated.

### Double Trouble

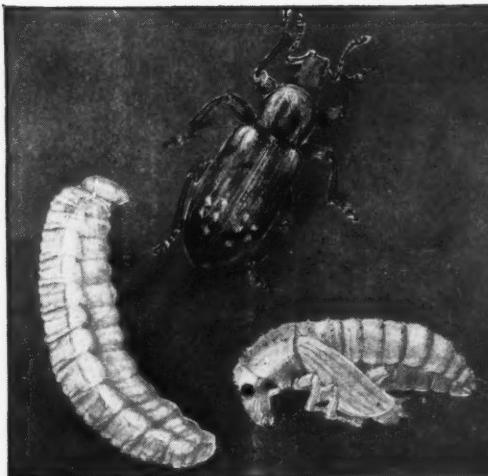
I thanked my lucky stars and hobbled home only to meet a she bear a few weeks later. I was forced to shoot her less than 10 yards from me. Why bears should love me so much I don't know, but a native came up with a good answer. He said, "Well Rog, maybe they mistook you for one of their compatriots. With that coat you have on and that beard of yours I might even be inclined to take a pop shot at you myself."

So passed an eventful summer with experiences unlimited. Some day I shall return to the land of the Midnight Sun and I only hope that maybe I will be able to do something for the Territory they call "America's last frontier."

# insects

## YOU SHOULD KNOW

*How to Identify  
These Crop Destroyers*



### SWEETCLOVER WEEVIL

*Sitona cylindricollis* Fahr.

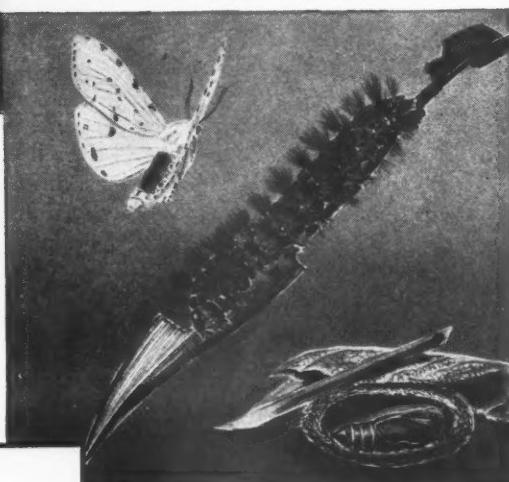
Sweetclover weevils are small, slender, drab gray snout weevils. They feed on tender plant leaves and stems, eating out circular notches. Natives of Europe, these insects were discovered in Canada in 1924, and have spread at a rate of more than 100 miles a year. They now extend over most of the United States and Canada. They move in armies of a hundred or more per square foot.



### ALFALFA WEEVIL

*Hypera postica* (Gyll.)

The Alfalfa weevil is one of the major insect pests of alfalfa in the United States. It causes greatest damage to the first crop. Adult females lay from 600 to 800 eggs in alfalfa stems. An imported wasp is a parasite of the larvae, but it does not destroy enough second crop weevils to prevent a large build-up of weevils the succeeding year.



### SALT-MARSH CATERPILLAR

*Estigmene acrea* (Drury)

Mature caterpillars are either light green or dark brown. They attack alfalfa and other crops and travel in hordes. The adult female moth lays as many as 1000 pale yellow eggs from which hatch tiny dark brown caterpillars. There are three generations of pests in the southern localities, two in the Midwest, and only one in New England. In the South, the third generation causes the greatest damage.

# toxaphene

## DUSTS • SPRAYS

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*Back Again . . .*

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in the Northeast . . .*

## G.L.F. 14% GRASSLAND DAIRY

LAST spring and summer, thousands of dairy farmers switched over to G.L.F. Grassland Dairy. And with cows already on grass in some areas, orders have again started to roll in for this popular summer dairy feed.

Grassland Dairy is an excellent feed for cows turned out on good pasture, and here are some of the reasons why . . .

### **It Keeps Cows In Good Rig**

Even on high quality pasture, a good cow rarely can eat all the grass she needs to make all the milk she is capable of producing. She has to have some grain to round out her diet, or she will drop off in body weight, and probably production, too. 14% Grassland Dairy is ideal for keeping cows in good flesh.

### **It Boosts Production**

Grassland Dairy more than pays its way when fed to cows on good pasture. A pound of this feed costs less than what a pound of milk is bringing in most places right now. And one pound of feed will make from 2 to 2½ pounds of milk beyond what a cow can produce on grass alone. The extra production means extra profit from each milk check.

Add up these advantages—cows in good rig, high milk production—and you have the reason why so

many farmers will again feed G.L.F. 14% Grassland Dairy to cows on pasture this spring.

Just a suggestion . . . stop in soon and talk feed with your G.L.F. man for a few minutes. He'll be glad to show you the best buys, and which G.L.F. ration will fit into your feeding program most profitably.

*Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.*

### **And Still A Favorite . . .**

## **G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker**

You'll find a lot of farmers feeding that old standby—G.L.F. 16% Milk Maker—this spring and summer, too. It's extra good for feeding when pastures have dropped off a little in quality.

Also, because of the present market on protein ingredients, G.L.F. Milk Maker is priced exceptionally low this spring. So when you talk with your G.L.F. man, you'll find it's a whale of a feed for the money.

**COMPARE PRICES—COMPARE VALUES**

*It pays to use your cooperative*

# From Warren . . . . . . To Wing

## He's Your Choice

Ballot boxes, stickers and tags highlighted, as is usual, spring activities on the campus. Mann Library was the scene of considerable confusion as voters tried to identify, from a few photographs, their choices for next term's Ag-Domecon Council. After the votes had been tabulated, the following officers were announced: Robert W. Taylor '56, president; Roy Curtiss '56, vice-president; Marilyn M. Mitchell '57, secretary; and Barry G. Field '56, treasurer.

Summarizing his plans for the coming year, Taylor emphasized Orientation Week and the Activities and Academic Fairs. He also plans to aid better student relations with the faculty, administration, and lower campus. Development of the Student Exchange program, and use of the Warren Student Lounge will also be on the agenda.

## Name Tags Galore

At their Annual Junior Smoker, Ho-Nun-De-Kah was host to most of the junior class in the College of Agriculture. Cigars and refreshments were served and, as one junior commented, "It's the first chance our class has had to get together in over a year." Dean W. I. Myers spoke to the group on "Politics and Our Agricultural Programs." He emphasized that farm programs must involve long-range planning and that politicians should recognize this. He also encouraged students to take more courses in farm policy in order to become good leaders in their communities.

The Round-Up Club held their annual banquet at Joe's Restaurant on May 10. Ralph Poole, speaker for the evening, discussed livestock production. Election of officers will be held at their final meeting on May 26.

With the announcement of the

1955-56 slate of officers, Kermis began a re-organization which will lead to a continuation of the radio workshops, stage productions, and possibly some television workshops during the coming year. The new officers are: Allan C. Bean '56, president; Bruce V. Kimball '56, vice-president; Frances C. Criss '56, secretary-treasurer.

## Packaging Poultry

A meeting of the Cornell Poultry Club was held on April 21. Dr. L. B. Darrah, professor of marketing, spoke on new methods of packaging food products. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Roy Curtiss '56, president; Richard O. Frye '56, secretary; Bruce M. Babcock '57, treasurer; and Ronald F. Schliessmann '57, reporter.

Recently the center of activity for the Grange has been Beebe Chapel. The members have been cleaning and repairing it throughout the spring. The Rec team finished the term with a full round of activities including the Cayuga County Grange meeting and a workshop during the American Family Life Institute meeting.

(Turn to page 14)

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—It is our purpose, in *From Warren To Wing*, to acquaint students with the activities of the various organizations on the upper campus. Every meeting of each group cannot, and should not, be covered in this limited space. However, events and plans which are of general interest to the campus will be published. In order to do this, we encourage the various organizations to appoint a Countryman Reporter. If the Reporter will write a summary of the more important meetings and deposit them in our mailbox in Roberts Hall, we will be able to make this page more interesting and timely.

MAY, 1955



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## **LOUNSBERRY'S FLOWERS**

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# Ova Over

Calves are born from foster mothers

by Betsey W. Johnson '58

**It is now possible** for one bull to sire over 80,000 calves in his lifetime. Progress is being made to increase this number so that more calves will be sired by proven bulls. But why should breeders halt here in their campaign to assist nature? And why should breeders be partial to bulls—nature isn't.

## Half and Half

Because the dam contributes one-half of a calf's potential, she is just as important as the sire. At present, a cow produces no more than five calves in her lifetime and even exceptional individuals give birth to less than ten. This means that excellent cows have a limited influence on the improvement of the breed. Therefore, it takes a long time to build up a herd of high producing cows.

This is even more obvious when one considers that the average milk production per year in the United States is about 5,000 pounds. However, there are outstanding cows such as Carnation Homestead Daisy Madcap who produced 36,414 pounds of milk in one lactation. If a few more offspring could be obtained from high producing cows, improvement of dairy cattle would proceed at a greatly accelerated rate.

## More From Less

With this in mind, considerable research has been done in transferring fertilized ova, the forerunner of the embryonic calf, from one female to another. By this method, one outstanding cow is used to produce numerous ova which can then be grown to birth in cows of less value. To further increase the number of calves from outstanding cows, processes have been developed which induce production of more ova than is normal at one time.

The idea of transplanting fertilized ova is not a new one. In 1890, Heape, an Englishman, transferred a living rabbit ovum from its true mother into another rabbit where it grew to maturity. The technique was seldom used for many years because the only known way of obtaining living ova was to sacrifice the mother.

However, techniques for the removal of ova from a female rabbit by surgical procedures have recently been developed. This makes

it possible to obtain several batches of ova from the same animal. In rabbits, about 80% of the ova transplants develop into normal young. This percentage is probably equal to the percentage of young produced naturally due to inevitable uterine mortality.

## Needed Technique

Surgical procedures, however, are not quite as simple in cattle as in rabbits. Therefore, many experiments are in progress with the aim of developing a reliable, non-surgical technique for obtaining fertilized ova from cattle. Quite successful results have been obtained by flushing the uterus with physiological solutions and then allowing the ova to settle out in specially designed funnels.

The next problem to be overcome is that of transporting the ovum to  
(Turn to page 13)

# Alaska and Back

by Gerald E. Ackerman '54

"You're going to Alaska? You must be out of your head!"

Maybe my roommate's comment was accurate, but my mind was made up. Two hours after finals ended, with an upturned thumb, a sleeping bag, a heavy suitcase and a light heart, I was on my way to Alaska.

Who would stop for such a cargo? A laundry truck driver, a fisherman, a Cornell student, two Air Force noncoms in an old Ford headed for Denver, a Cornell Home Ec graduate in the Colorado mountains, and a big burly driver of a thirty-five ton diesel tractor-trailer—a strange lot, indeed, but they helped me set an unofficial record; Ithaca to Seattle in five days!

Two more days and I had landed by airplane at the bustling Alaskan city of Fairbanks.

## Alaskan Ratio

Not knowing quite what to do, I piled my belongings in a dusty hotel lobby, and caroused through the streets to get a picture of the city in my mind. Only two of the streets are paved, which is remarkable for a city of between five and

ten thousand. The streets, the buildings, the automobiles, even the people were covered with thin, sandy dust. There was a swimming pool (at ninety cents per), and I found quite a few servicemen enjoying it. But females are still at a premium in Alaska—the ratio is about thirty to one.

## Main Street

I found the usual business establishments, a couple of large apartment houses and an overabundance of night clubs, bars, or "dives." The townspeople live in tumble-down shacks, the like of which wouldn't be tolerated in many American cities, even though these same inhabitants are, for the most part, Americans. Some new-found friends explained to me that the best-paying work in the territory was on construction crews and that all labor was hired through the union. Through my acquaintances I learned that bus drivers were wanted, and I rushed over to see what they had to offer. The buses were old and

(Turn to page 12)

# *Compare* CONTROLLED CULTIVATION by Russell WEED-CONTROLORS with any other method



To gain the advantages of weed elimination, faster speeds, shallow cultivation and increased yields, you must be able to accurately control the soil being pushed into the rows. This is only possible with WEED-CONTROLORS. Only with WEED-CONTROLORS do you have a method of first leveling the ground, thereby guaranteeing a fixed amount of clean, fresh earth with which to cover the weeds.

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Can tractor speeds be safely doubled when cultivating small plants?	?	NO	YES
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Is this an improvement over your present method of cultivating?		NO	YES

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## Alaska and Back

(Continued from page 10)

broken down, but the money they offered was sufficient for board and room.

As my bus driving became more and more routine, and since my savings were negligible, I decided that the way I could make my trip worthwhile financially was to take a kitchen job during the day, and drive the evening shift on the bus run. This worked fine for almost three weeks. Each week added a hundred dollars to my account.

## Buses—Never Again

Maybe it was my feeling of independence because I had two jobs, or maybe it was the disappointing treatment I received from the bus company (twenty-one out of twenty-five drivers quit while I was there), but by the second week of August, I quit the only bus-driving job I ever hope to have.

Three days later I was working on construction as a laborer—nine hours instead of sixteen, with better working conditions, and just as much money!

A month of such labor and one foggy Saturday I quit work early and flew out of "America's last frontier,"—out of the civilization of high adventure, big money and no responsibility to the comparatively routine life of a college student, to spend my accumulated money, and to regain a lost sense of responsibility.

If you go to Alaska as a tourist (and I certainly recommend that you do), be sure to see the sights of the interior. Especially worthwhile are Mount McKinley, the huge veg-

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tables of Circle Hot Springs, and the agricultural experiment station.

If you choose to go as a gold-bricker as I did to make a fast dollar and clear out, you'd better weigh desirable features against the less desirable—the risks of time, money, and life. You'll have to be willing to eat yesterday's bread, to sleep out when times are rough. You'll also have to associate with some of the world's least responsible people as well as get used to nearly twenty-four hours of sunshine.

Maybe you need to be just a little out of your head.

From *Coronet* magazine

Mohandas Gandhi once said: "There go the people. I must hasten to follow them, for I am their leader."

—Edward R. Murrow

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Vol LII—No. 8

### Ova Over

(Continued from page 10)

its recipient. The living cells are very delicate and have exacting requirements for survival which are best met in their natural surroundings. For the transfer of ova to be of practical value, some means must be devised to store the ova until the farmer has cows ready to receive them. The fairly good results obtained from frozen semen led to research on the survival of rabbit ova which had been stored at low temperatures and then implanted in a suitable host. This work is still in progress, but there have already been a few rabbits born from ova so treated.

### Inducing Donors

For the long and complex procedures to be useful to farmers, the cows used as donors must be induced to produce many ova at a time. This process, superovulation, is very simple in some laboratory animals, but not in cattle. The reproductive cycle of the cow is unique, one feature being the very low hormone level in the blood. This

makes it difficult to determine the normal hormone cycle causing ovulation. It must be known before really effective means of artificially inducing ovulation can be developed.

Many combinations of hormones, injected in many ways at different times have been used in attempting to produce superovulation. The most successful so far seems to be implanting pellets of pituitary gonadotrophin, followed by an intravenous injection of the same substance after three or four days. In one experiment using this procedure, the cows released an average of 23.4 ova each, of which 10.4 were recovered and found to be fertilized. This a terrifically large number of ova as compared to the normal one or two per ovulation.

The idea of transplanting fertilized ova is still very much in the experimental stage as evidenced by the fact that only three calves have actually been born from uterine foster mothers. The day may come, however, when outstanding cows ova are available to the farmer just as the semen from outstanding bulls now is.

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### New York Dairymen

#### . . . and Dairy Councils

Part of the penny-per-hundredweight which New York dairymen invest in Milk for Health goes to the dairy council in the producer's own market to carry on nutrition education work in that area.

Dairy councils prepare milk-tempting food recipes for editors and television cooking programs . . . supply teachers, doctors, dentists and nurses with literature and posters about the body-building qualities of milk and dairy products . . . and dairy council nutritionists speak before women's clubs and PTA's in an effort to increase the use of fluid milk.

Increased nutrition education about milk leads to increased consumption of milk. Dairymen support these dairy council nutrition activities when they support Milk for Health.

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### Blue Ribbon Ruckus

(Continued from page 4)  
slept, they found an open shed. The floor was covered with a deep pile of straw. This, according to Paul, made a pretty comfortable bed, as long as you didn't wake up in three inches of rain water, as he did one morning.

#### **Chow Down**

According to Paul, the farmers were rather poor, and to save money, no one ever bought food. They were well taken care of by Paul's mother, or one of the neighbors, who came every other day in a horse and buggy loaded with sandwiches, and homemade pies.

Paul and his brother were 4-H'ers, and owned many of the cattle that they showed. They spent all the money they earned on winter school clothes. People often remarked on how hard they showed against each other. The explanation was, Paul reasons, "Dale had earned his pants the week before and I hadn't."

The rutted dirt roads were gradually paved, and trucks took over the job of getting cattle to the fairs. Elbows and fists became less important in showmanship, when courtesy and order came into the ring. The open sheds for showmen were replaced by more comfortable sleeping quarters. Paul Dean still shows cattle today, but he can't help feeling that "all this progress has taken some of the thrill out of cattle showing."

### From Warren To Wing

(Continued from page 9)

Rounding out a full season, the 4-H Club held a box social in the Warren Student Lounge on April 13. Could it be that nobody mentioned, "You're supposed to stay with the girl who prepared the food?" Ransom Blakeley presented newly elected Edwin C. Hadlock, president, with a new gavel that is surely the product of a good hand at a lathe. The other newly elected officers are: Ralph Lamar '58, vice-president, Elizabeth A. Wansink '58, secretary; Kenneth Wing '58, treasurer.

The 4-H Rec Team will go to Allegheny State Park in the fall to conduct a recreational workshop at the Western District Council Camp.

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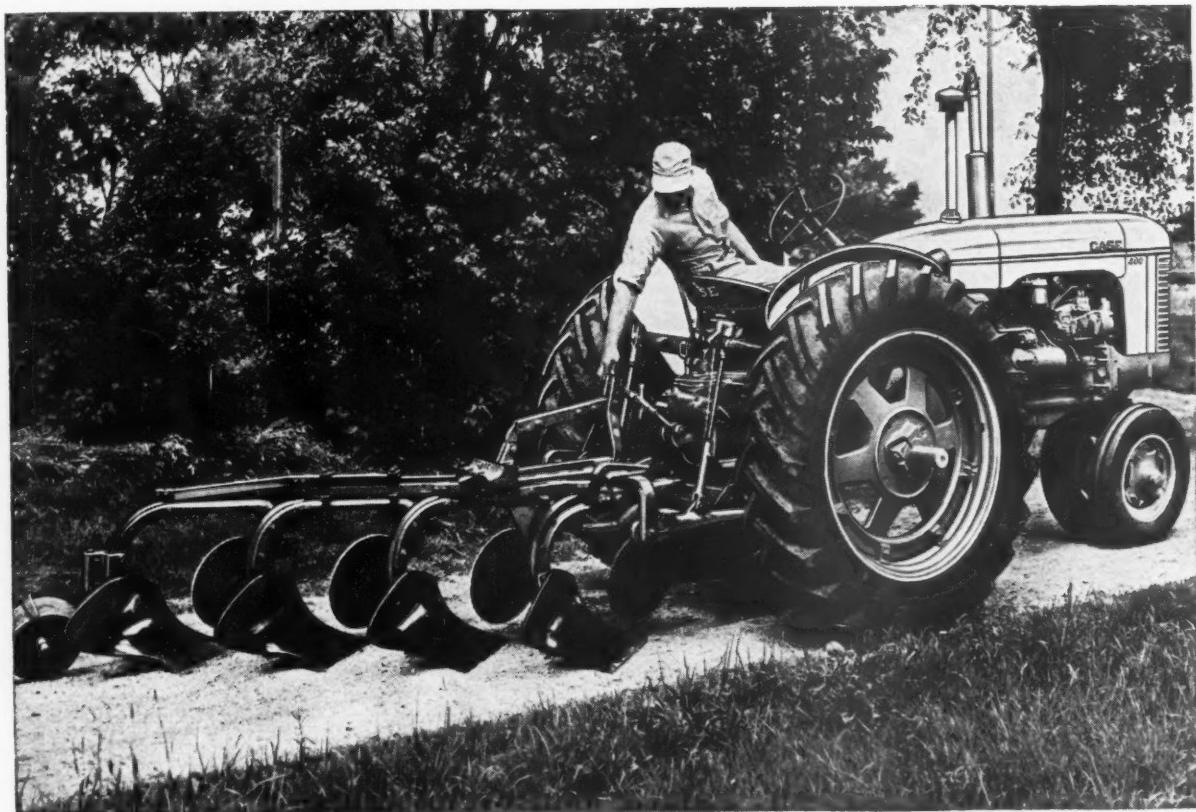
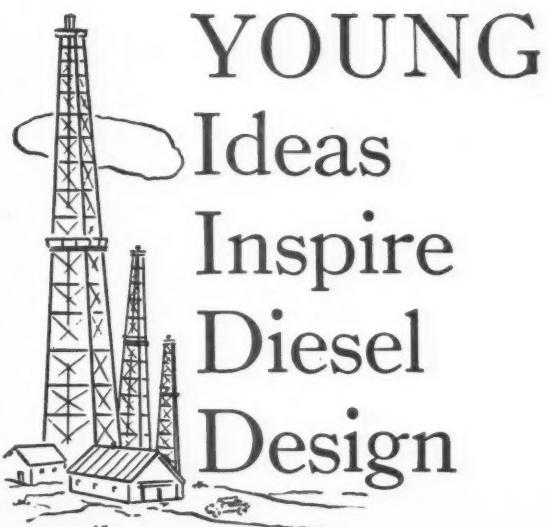
Modern youth, they say, is impatient, demanding, unwilling to do drudgery. Case takes those young ideas as an inspiration to build Diesel Tractors better than ever were built before.

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Dislike irksome effort? With Power Steering, a gentle hand on the steering wheel turns front wheels short—even when standing in soft soil. Duo Valve operation of Constant Hydraulic Control works two rams—raises or angles big implements at a touch of one or both levers.

These are ways that young ideas avoid waste of time, strength and fuel . . . make farm work produce more food and better income. Case has been building young ideas into farm machines for more than a hundred years.



All-new, 4-plow Case "400" Series Tractors have new engines for all four fuels—diesel, gasoline, LP Gas, and distillate. By every standard the "400" is known as the finest tractor in the 50 H.P. class. The "400" has all the features you want for your farm of tomorrow . . . plus famous Case Eagle Hitch—the only 3-point hook-up available for 4-bottom plows and other rear-mounted implements built for 4-plow power. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



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**STEVE SANDLER ...**

## Our Ex-Editor

by Virginia V. Paquette '56

"Hey, Steve, here's ten more news releases!" "Get that phone, somebody!" "Where's the second page of this article?" Do you wonder how a *Cornell Countryman* editor survives a year of copy, galley, page proofs and misplaced commas? Well, Steve Sandler not only survived, he thrived on it. In fact, for him, the *Countryman* editorship wasn't just an extra-curricular activity, it was the beginning of his life work.

Steve made the staff of the *Countryman* during his freshman year and worked his way to the top. Along the way he gained membership in Sigma Delta Chi (national professional journalism fra-

ternity) and also in Pi Delta Epsilon (national collegiate journalism honorary). He is also a member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah.

The stage also lured him. Remember his "underwater" acting in the Kermis play, *The Lake Guns*? Local 4-H'ers have probably heard his voice as tough Bucky Freeman in the 4-H radio skits.

If you need quick transportation, call Steve. He owns a model railroad which is 16 by 10 feet and he has part of it running behind the walls in the basement of his Scarsdale home.

### "Milk for Health"

Along with being a railroad enthusiast, Steve is probably the greatest milk fiend on campus. In fact, he averages 2½ quarts a day and he hasn't started mooing yet. Six foot, Steve also refrains from smoking, "It stunts my growth."

After a summer's work at one of the national parks, Steve has a two-year date with the Quartermaster Corps. After that, a position with one of the large agricultural publi-

cations and maybe some free-lance writing. But his true ambition, we found out, is to retire to a model farm in Wisconsin after he makes his first million.

"What's the secret of your success," we asked him expectantly. Steve grinned with typical shyness, "Who says I'm a success?"

—Pinkas



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Lots of activity in **Sports Goods**, **Men's Wear**, and **The Co-ed Shop**. Equipment for tennis, badminton, golf, and swimming together with sports clothing for participants and spectators.

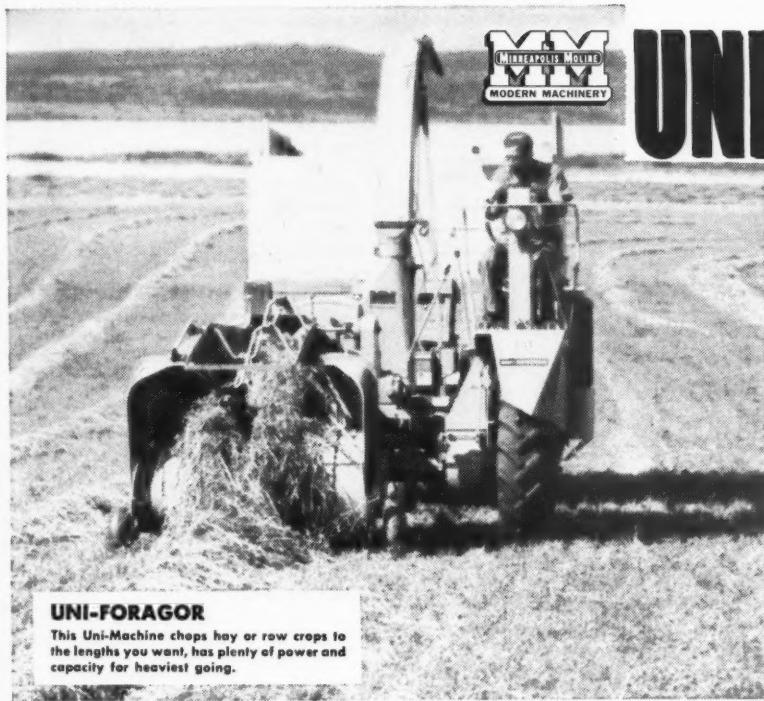
A big display of Cornell steins and mugs, souvenirs and gift items in the **Gift Department** for picnics, beer parties, Spring Weekend and the end of the term.

Come in often in May. It's always convenient and there's always something new to see.

## The Cornell Campus Store

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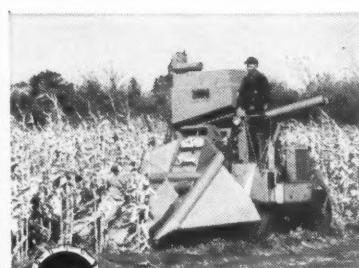
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## How IH engineers designed a more efficient, safer, completely

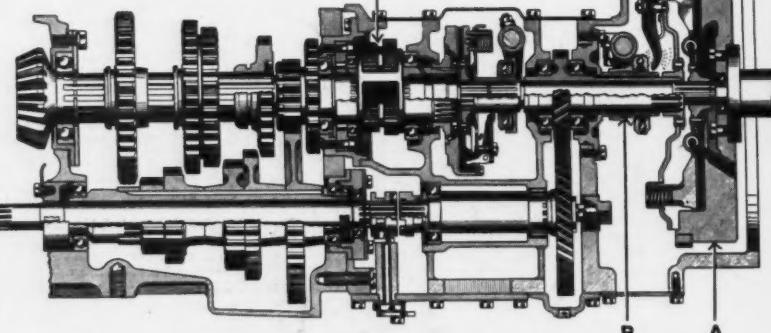
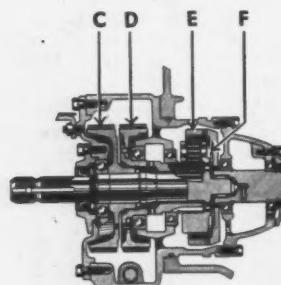
# INDEPENDENT POWER TAKE-OFF!

The most flexible pto operation ever developed for a farm tractor is available in new McCormick® Farmall® 300 and 400 tractors, and International® W 400.

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- Pto can be started smoothly with engine at full throttle.
- Pto can be braked to a smooth, fast stop.
- Pto is securely locked, preventing machine "creeping" when control lever is in disengaged position.
- Pto and tumbler splines can be lined up by hand, with engine stopped and pto control lever "centered."
- With Torque Amplifier drive, pto speed can be maintained uniformly while tractor speed is changed on the go to match the widest range of crop and field conditions.

To achieve these pto safety and convenience features, IH engineers developed a planetary-gear drive and control unit. This permits the use of spring-loaded band brakes for starting and stopping the pto, thus overcoming the undesirable characteristics of a snap-action, over-center clutch.



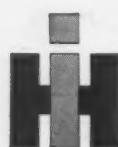
Farmall pto is completely independent. The pto drive is direct from the engine flywheel (A) and clutch back plate, through hollow shaft (B) to first gear reduction, then to planetary gear reduction and control unit. When the pto shaft



Farmall completely independent pto and Torque Amplifier drive team up to eliminate the investment and upkeep costs of mounted engine drives on machines such as this pto-driven big-capacity McCormick No. 55 baler, pulled by a Farmall 400.

is engaged, the brake band (C) on the shaft drum is released, and the brake band (D) on the sun gear drum is applied. This causes the ring gear (E) to turn the planet pinions (F) around the sun gear, driving the pto shaft.

IH engineering teamwork produced the new, completely independent power take-off. IH research, engineering, and manufacturing men are constantly pooling time and talent to provide equipment of improved performance, making the work easier, thereby reducing operator fatigue while boosting production.



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